Amnsements and Alcetings.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—At 120; Birakosch Italian Opera Company: Lucia Di Lammermoor. At 8; Philhar-mone Society.—Fifth Concert.

Boom's THEATER.—At 1:39; "Henry VIII." At 8: "Chesney Wold." Mme. Januuschek. COMMERCE .- Day and evening: "Cyclorama of Paris by Night."

DALT'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.-At 1:30 and at 8: GRAND OFREX HOUSE.—At 1:30 and at 8: "Jack Harkawas," and "Humply Dampty." G. L. Fox.
KURTY'S ART GALLERY.—Annual Exhibition Pallette
Club.

Lyceum Theater.—At 1:30 and at 8: French Opera Bouffe: "La Falls de Madame Angol." Mile. Atmee. Ninto's Garden.—At 1:30 and at 8: "Davy Crockett."

OUTMORE THEATER -At 2 and at 7:45; Vandeville and

UMON SOURCE THEATER.-At 1:30 and at 8; "Led Astray." WALLACK's THEATER. - At 1:30 and at 8: " Beir at Law."

BAIN HALL.—" The Pilgrim." SOMESVILLE ART GALLERY -- Exhibition of Paintings.

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THE DAWWINIAN THEORY.

THE THEORY.

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New York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1874.

TRIPLE SHEET.

Mr. Gladstone has formally expressed his desire to

divest himself of the Liberal leadership. - The Pope has requested the bishops of Austria to prevent the passage of the proposed Ecclesiastical laws in that country The members of the Right in the French Assembly propose to disfranchise the colonies of France. - There have been turbulent demonstrations in the Argentine Republic during the Presidentia

The funeral services over the remains of Senater Sum per took place in the Senate Chamber at Washington yeaterday, after which the remains were transferred to a second train to be conveyed to Boston, for which place the train will leave New-York at 10 a. m. to-day. The Gardner Railway and Warehouse bill has been introduced at Albany. — Chas. Carpenter, a noted forger, escaped from the jail at Doylestown, Penn. The Virginia Senate sustained the veto of the Peters

Several members of the Chamber of Commerce paid tributes to Mr. Summer. - King, the murderer, was sentenced to the State Prison for life. - Gold, 112.

The mournful pageant that takes to its last resting-place the mortal part of Charles Sumner has begun. Yesterday Congress and the heads of the Government united to honor the memory of the illustrious dead while his remains were taken from the Senate Chamber in which he was so long a conspicuous figure. Last night the funeral cortege halted in this city, and to-day it passes on to Massachusetts, where the honored dust will be laid in earth.

Although Sanborn has been the most successful of the various contractors under the Treasury plan of farming out internal revenue collections, it seems that some of his predecessors were not less hungry. A letter printed on the second page of THE TRIBUNE to-day gives some curious information concerning the efforts of the earlier cormorants to get a mouthful of the rich pickings which later fell to the lot of Gen. Butler's more fortunate

James C. King, convicted of murder in the

compromise made by "eleven obstinate jurors" in favor of murder in the first degree with one equally obstinate who would not consent to a verdict which would involve the death penalty. The twelfth juror had his will, for the convicted man receives the extremest sentence-short of hanging-which the law can

Albany correspondence of THE TRIBUNE, printed on the second page, shows a notable increase in the rapid transit interest at the capital. Two or three new bills were introduced yesterday; the most prominent of these is that for which Assemblyman Cauldwell is sponsor. This proposes an underground railway from the City Hall to Harlem, east of the Bowery. It is not a little exasperating to learn that the chief obstacle to intelligent legislation on this subject is a prospective rivalry between two rival schemes which are not intended to come to anything. But these have money in them."

So far as a series of experiments can establish enything, it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that steam can be successfully used as a motor on canals. The results of various trials, made under the observation of a State Commission, have been duly noticed in these columns. On the third page of THE TRIBUNE, to-day, is printed a careful and impartial review of the whole subject. It will be seen that the palm of competition remains with the Baxter invention; and the decision of the Commission is to that effect. What has been accomplished by that machine is sufficiently surprising; its future achievements promise to revolutionize canal navigation.

Our London correspondent, in the letter published to-day, makes an interesting comparison between the election returns of this year and of 1868 in Great Britain. We have all along maintained that there is an undoubted excess of Liberals over Conservatives in the country. The figures of our correspondent go still further, tending to prove that, in the elections of this year, notwithstanding the fact that the Conservatives have a majority of 50 members returned to Parliament, there was an actual majority of 65,000 votes cast for Liberals. As these figures show a decrease of 31,037 votes in 1874 below the Liberal majority of 1s68, they seem to sustain the assertion of a Conservative reaction; but they show most strongly the necessity for a more equitable distribution of political power.

THE NEXT GREAT BATTLE.

He is but a very careless observer of political events who does not see in the present condition of public affairs and the attitude of the people toward the great parties, a situation for which our history furnishes no parallel. The feeling of the masses of the people is one of profound disgust with politics and parties. The party in power has no principles that it has not betrayed; no policy upon which its leaders are agreed; no leaders whose authority is recognized beyond a circle of personal adherents; no cohesion except for the retention of office and power; no title whatever to public confidence except that it flies the flag of a party which once did good and honest work and deserved to be trusted. It is as if a fleet that had been equipped in the interest of philanthropy to sweep the slave trade from the seas, after accomplishing its work had turned to plundering the innocent and preying upon the commerce of the world. It is the Capt. Kidd of modern politics.

The people understand this. No man has talked with his neighbors upon current politics any time in three or six months past will deny that the men who voted this party into power in 1872 are as a rule tired and sick of it. No one can read the newspaper of his neighborhood, whatever its politics, without recognizing the feeling of dissatisfaction with the party and disgust with its self-seeking, wrangling, and unworthy leaders. It is but feebly disguised in the most servile of the organs, and wherever there is any independence at all, or wherever the press swings clear of official influence and patronage, it is outspoken and earnest. Only among the holders of office, their satellites and dependents is the course of the party or the policy of the Administration heartily approved or defended. Unfaithfulness to great public trusts, prostitution of office and patronage to the ends of mean and selfish ambition, peculation and petty thieving, pledges broken and promises disregarded, honesty and uprightness at a discount, and meanness and treachery rewarded, bribery and corruption protected, disbonor vindicated and vice thrust shamelessly forward,-these things and more have done their work. You can go into no community where you will not find tens and scores and hundreds of honest Republicans who confess they are ashamed of the last year's record of the party.

But the saddest feature of the situation, and it is this which makes it anomalous, is that the honest masses turning away from the party of the Administration have nowhere else to go. It is idle to talk of any revival of the Democratic party. The issues upon which it made its long and losing fight are finally disposed of, swept out into the limbo. Not enough of them is left to keep above ground its uneasy ghost. The real question of to-day, the only one that disturbs the people, is how to secure honest administration and well-meant legislation. Whether the Democratic party would if restored to power initiate an era of purity such as the country longs for, is a question we need not now discuss. It is enough that the majority of the people will not trust it. Whether their distrust is well founded or not. let those Democrats say who voted for the Salary Grab, who up to the last gasp supported Tammany, who have habitually opposed stringent registration laws, and who have never seen the party make a solitary sacrifice for truth, or take of its own will a single step forward in the way of human progress. The people will not trust that party. To-day they are using it as a scourge, a whip of small cords to drive the money-changers out. They used it so in New-Hampshire the other day. Possibly they will do it again in Connecticut next month. But trust it with

power they will not. So between these two, the appalling evils of the existing regime and the possibly greater Government to make the fullest scrutiny of which the other alternative threatens, the mass of the people stand and wait. Never sat party ties so lightly; never was occasion so ripe; the time calls for a leader; who answers? The Republican party is inside the party of of "terrible" discoveries and "frightful" disthe Administration; but its honest purpose, its sincerity, its patriotism, its unselfishness, to learn what they were, and has "never been are overgrown and choked with Butler-ism-Grant-ism-party-ism. Who succeeds Sumner? Who takes the flag from his dead hand and goes to the front against personal government second degree, was yesterday sentenced to the and all the deadly foes of truth and right f and add up the items said to be undervalued, State Prison, at hard labor, for life. It appears The old fight against Slavery is ended; the and that the firm should give their check for

gun, and the calling off for God or Baal in the Republican Israel cannot be long delayed.

"ALL TALK AND NO CIDER."

Within the last four weeks we have had an abundance of speech-making in the House of Representatives on the condition and prospects of the United States Treasury. Messrs. Dawes, Burchard, and E. H. Roberts of the Committee of Ways and Means, and Garfield, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, have all made long and elaborate speeches on this question. These speeches we have perused attentively, as they came to us reported in full in The Congressional Record, and we proceed to make a few observations of general application to them all.

leaders advocates additional taxation. Some of them hint at it, but they all find insurmountable "ifs" and "buts" in the way. 2. Not one of the four advocates a loan to

1. Not one of these four Administration

retire the twenty-six million of legal-tender notes illegally assed by Mr. Richardson, or for any other purpose.

3. Not one of the four condemns the course of the Secretary in making this sort of addition to the Public Debt of the United States. 4. Not one of the four proposes any legislation to prevent Mr. Richardson from issuing the remaining eighteen millions of the socalled reserve, should be deem it expedient to

5. Three of these four gentlemen enter into

elaborate calculations of the probable amount of eash which will be left in the Treasury on the 30th of next June, and all three, to judge from these calculations, are ignorant even of the existence of the forty-four million reserved legal-tenders. They discuss the condition and prospects of the Treasury on the hypothesis that there is no reserve. Probably they have received no "official" information. 6. The unconcern with which these four gen-

tlemen look on while the Executive branch of the Government usurps the power, vested in Congress by the Constitution, of providing money for the appropriations it makes from the Treasury, is a most remarkable and most significant phenomenon. When, and by what Act of Congress, was this so-called reserve of forty-four millions established? When, and by what law, was authority given to the Secretary of the Treasury to use it as he has used it? These are inquiries which it does not occur to them to make. 7. All these gentlemen, except Mr. Dawes,

appear to be very sanguine that the cost of Government is to be reduced about thirty million dollars in 1874-5, as compared with 1873-4; and yet, strange to say, there was in 1872-4, according to Messrs, Garfield and Roberts, a degree of feconomy most rare and unparalleled.

8. The bulk of this great reduction which it is proposed to make, consists in cutting off or postponing appropriations for public works, Post-Offices, Custom-houses, &c .- about as difficult a matter to be practically carried out as it would be for one man to hold in his arms twelve full grown cats, all anxious to get away.

9. All these gentlemen have most sanguine expectations of the immediate revival of business and recovery of the revenues. It is, of course, not impossible that their wishes may be realized, and we hope they will be but it is their duty, as wise and cautious statesmen, to lean to the side of too great caution. With all due respect, they will never be charged with having committed this fault.

10. The upshot of the whole matter is, that dependence is to be placed on retrenchment and the revival of business. The Secretary of the Treasury is to be left to operate with his reserve, and manage and be managed by his Syndicates. The performance thus far may be summed up in five words-" All talk and no

THE CASE OF MR. DODGE.

That was a pathetic remark which Mr. William E. Dodge addressed to the Committee of Ways and Means at the end of his story. Having been a merchant fifty years, he, "I desired to die in peace; and when I 'paid this money, I wanted that to be the end "of it. But it is paraded from Dan to Beer-"sheba now, because other people have been touched." Mr. Dodge may have the satisfaction of knowing that the narrative of this affur has done more than any other one influence to make such wrongs as he has suffered impossible hereafter. If his misfortunes have been paraded before the public, they have at all events created a wide-spread feeling of sympathy with an honorable house so cruelly ill-treated, and of indignation at a system which justifies such outrages. We make no apology to our readers for surrendering to this strange and impressive tale so large a share of our space this morning. We print a verbatim report of Mr. Dodge's speech before the Committee on our fourth page,-the second of the extra sheet. It is full of interest to every man of business, and to every patriotic citizen who wishes to see the laws justly and decently admnistered, and it has never before been fully

Mr. Dodge had been in business over forty years; his firm had imported between \$300,-000,000 and \$400,000,000 worth of merchandise and paid the Government over \$50,000,000 in duties; and he had never had any sort of trouble with the authorities, until one day he was hastily summoned to the Custom-house. There he found Special Agent Jayne, who informed him that he bad a warrant for the seizure of his books and papers on a charge of fraudulent and systematic undervaluations running through a series of years, and that the penalties involved were the confiscation of \$1,750,000 worth of invoices, and a fine and imprisonment for each of a long series of perjuries. Of these alleged offenses, as well as the further crime of tampering with Custom-house officers, he professed to have conclusive proof. Of course Mr. Dodge was thunderstruck. Conscious as he was of his innocence, he must have been familiar enough with the revenue laws to know that it was possible for almost any importer to become hopelessly involved in penalties, not only without guilty intent, but without even understanding what was amiss. Mr. Dodge's first step was to invite the his accounts. Jayne accordingly took away a cart-load of books and papers, and examined all the records of the previous five years. From time to time Mr. Dodge was informed closures of fraud, but he was not permitted "able up to this day to obtain a statement of "the specific charges." He proposed to District-Attorney Davis that the Government should go over all the invoices that were objected to.

was accepted, and the total was made out to be \$260,000. Mr. Dodge never knew how it was ascertained, for no representative of the firm was allowed to be present at the examination of the invoices or to explain any alteged discrepancies. The money was paid. But in two or three days Noah Davis went out of office and George Bliss came in, and then there was a demand for \$21,000 more; so the case was finally compromised for

After it was all over Mr. Dodge was permitted to learn that he had been outrageously swindled. Up to this time, it must be remembered, he did not know of what precise offense his firm stood accused, nor what the invoices were for which he was required to pay. A letter from Mr. Bliss now showed that the amount of alleged undervaluation for five years was only \$6,558, and the loss of duty to the Government was but \$1,658. "If we had known what we know now," said Mr. Dodge, we never should have paid the money." The firm learned after a while the names of

the vessels in which the confiscated invoices were shipped, and the evidence upon which the-Government depended, and were thus able to guess what the irregularity was which had cost them so dear. There were two invoices of block tin, bought at Singapore, and invoiced at the price there paid for it, although t was afterwards sent from Singapore to Penang to be shipped on an American vessel. Under a regulation of the Treasury Department, the mode of invoicing seemed to be proper, but Mr. Jayne is understood to insist that the cost of shipment from Singapore to Penang, rendered in the annual account-current of the Penang correspondent of the house long afterward, ought to have been added to the first cost. This would have made a difference of about \$1,000. The other irregularities occurred in small sums in the course of the shipments of the firm from Liverpool. Mr. Dodge explains that all his invoices of tin are bought on long contracts, at a prearranged price. If it had been only necessary for him to enter them at the actual cost, the transactions at the Custom-house would have been simple enough. But if tin rises, he must mark his invoices up to the market price at the time of shipment. Moreover the extra large sizes of tin, of which he imports a large quantity, are purchased by the ton but shipped and invoiced by the box of 112 or 224 lbs. Hence in making out the invoices there is considerable calculation to be done, and it must always be done in a great hurry. In the course of a large business, slight mistakes are inevitable; but Mr. Dodge showed that in a majority of in-tances the firm had made the invoices too high instead of oo low, and in one year the overvaluation amounted to no less than \$250,000-the very sum for which Jayne first consented to compromise his outrageous claim! Anybody who wants to believe that this rich and honorable firm stooped to perjury and fraud for the sake of heating the revenue out of \$300 a year, while by excessive conscientiousness it was overpaying the Government by forty times that amount, is welcome to his opinion: we shall not try to argue with him.

The so-called duplicate invoices, which the dishonest clerk stole and carried away, were not invoices at all, but the bilts of the manufacturers, mailed to the New-York firm for certain purposes which Mr. Dodge explains, and pasted into the books. The informer, Hervey, tore them out and took them to Jayne. Those which showed, upon careful calculation, an undervaluation, were used in this threatened suit. Those, much more considerable, which showed an over valuation were probably destroyed; at all events, Mr. Dodge never got them back, and the Government officers never took them into account.

And now comes the question, why did innocent men pay \$271,000 instead of going into court and proving their innocence? That too we think is made clear. They never knew with what they were charged. From beginning to end they were subjected to a system of terrorizing. Their books were kept from them; they were assured that the Special Agent had discovered unheard of frauds; they were told that their case was one of the worst in Mr. Jayne's experience, that they had forfeited nearly two millions of dollars, that they could be sent to jail for a long term of years. They went to Washington, and there they found Mr. Benjamin F. Butler, as the Special Agent's counsel, breathing threatenings and slaughter. Secretary Boutwell urged them to go to trial, and promised if the case went against them to give it his personal consideration; but Mr. Boutwell was then a candidate for the Senate, and he would be out of the Treasury before their case could be reached. Besides, it would be a terrible blow to the credit of the firm if the news should be telegraphed all over the world that the United States had sued them for \$1,750,000 for alleged frauds upon the revenue. They compromised for a sum which, large as it was, they could afford to pay, rather than risk the loss of everything by an open fight. Now that it is seen upon how slight a foundation this great case was built up it is easy enough to say-Mr. Dodge says himself-that it was foolish to yield to Mr. Jayne's threats. But it was not so easy

to be wise in the dark. The Dodge case will probably be the last of its kind in our history. The Committee of Ways and Means has given an impartial hearing to both sides of the question involved in it, and we believe the members are honestly bent upon doing justice. Neither the merchants nor the agents of the Government can complain that they have been accorded a scant courtesy or an imperfect hearing. In the final disposition of the controversy, stories of individual wrong like this story of Mr. Dodge must have great weight. They are not exceptional. They illustrate the natural effects of the existing law, the inevitable abuses which follow an oppressive and unconstitutional statute.

THE BROOKLYN BRIDGE.

We incline to believe that the bill now before the Legislature for reorganizing the East River Bridge Company surrenders too much to the private stockholders. They have invested about \$300,000, and they propose investing no more. Brooklyn has already put in \$3,000,000. Brooklyn and New-York are called upon to put in \$8,500,000 more. Yet it is proposed that the private stockholders shall have nearly an equal representation in the Board with either Brooklyn or New-York. The inequality becomes greater when it is remembered that even the small private capital thus invested, and so liberally rewarded by control, is to be withdrawn, with interest, on the completion of the work. Aside from this questionable feature, the bill

seems reasonably well guarded, and it is de-

to accomplish the same ends, should spendly THE NEW-HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

It is settled that the Administration candidates have been defeated in New-Hampshire, and that the State has passed under the control of the opposition. Weston, the opposition candidate for Governor, lacks a few hundred votes of a majority over all, but will be elected by the Legislature, the lower branch of which is Democratic and Liberal by a fair majority, with a strong probability of the Senate's yet proving of the same complexion when the final result is reached. That the defeat of the Administration party is not more severe and overwhelming is due not to any strength of its own but to the weakness of its opponents and the general distrust with which the people regard them. The Administration press frankly acknowledge the defeat, and do not pretend to be blind to the causes. The Administration organ at Concord, The Monitor, attributes it entirely to the shortcomings of the National Government, and says the party was "too heavily handicapped with Sanborn contracts, Jayne and Bingham blackmailings, Western inflation schemes, the moiety system, and the failure of

Congress to meet the wants of the masses by legislation demanded by the hard times." The complaint is made that in addition to this the "Essex statesman, who always contrives to bring forward some baleful issue" to affect the New-Hampshire election, sprung the Simmons business just at the most unfortunate time. Last year it was the Salary Grab. "This year," it says, "just as we had " overcome the opposition aroused in our own ranks by this wrong, it having been repealed, this Simmons issue and the disgraceful disclosures in connection with the revenue detective system are brought forward to weigh us down and create disgust among

This is all true enough, and for the party at the confessional melancholy enough, but it is to be noticed that the source of so much grief is not the fact that these infamies exist, and that the Administration party is responsible for them, but that they are exposed at such an unfortunate time as to injure the party. It is encouraging to the friends of good government and honest administration to observe the precision with which the causes of the defeat are defined. Let us hope that the lesson the ruling powers will learn from it will be not merely to time their bad appointments with more discretion, or to conceal their iniquities more effectually, but to make better appointments and reform altogether.

KNOCK-DOWN LEGISLATION.

Our interest-moral, material, political-in the whole Union implies an interest in all its constituent parts. We are like several families domiciled under one roof, each of which has a right to demand good behavior of the others. It is, therefore, with a feeling of regret, which otherwise might be one of amusement, that we read of transactions in the Louisiana Legislature as droll as almost anything in Don Quixote, and of incidents there which have something of the comic flavor of Rabelais. On the 24th ult, the House had under consideration the Governor's Veto of what is called the Private Market Bill, the question being upon its passage maugre the Veto aforesaid. The Speaker was absent, and there was a Mr. Gair in the chair. All manner of motions had been made; half a dozen representatives had been upon their legs and speaking simultaneously; this member had been threatening the other with indictment; the Speaker had been hammering like an inharmonious blacksmith, and begging somebody to take his place that he might come down and join in the amusements of the floor; here was a law-maker "vociferating "loudly" and there another "gesticulating "wildly," while all the while Mr. Speaker hoarsely howled for "Order!" "Order!" and

It was at this interesting and critical mopro tem. No. 1-not wishing for reasons of his own to have the roll called, with all the force of a most uncommon genius, conceived and executed a brilliant flank movement. It was simple, but for a time it was effective. He walked boldly up to the Clerk's desk, snatched the roll-book from the hands of that astonished functionary, carried it back to his own seat, and, "dashing the volume violently down upon his desk, loudly declared that the Clerk should not call the roll." Here was a touch of the audacity of Oliver Cromwell when, pointing to the mace, he ordered his soldiers to "take away that bauble." Here was something of the desperate boldness of young Gen. Bonaparte, when, swarthy from the Egyptian campaigns, he sought with his troops the hall of the Five Hundred, and undaunted by howls quite as loud as those of the Louisiana Legislature, persuaded so many of the honorable gentlemen to jump from the windows. Mr. Gair, having captured the roll-book, determined at all hazards to keep what he had captured. For a while he bravely held his own. Squads of honorable gentlemen charged upon him, and then retired discomfited. Others tried the effect of swearing at him fearfully, but it was all in vain. Twice he was ignominiously smitten in the face, but he stood like a rock. For a moment he may be said to have been the Autocrat of Louisiana, combining in his own person all the functions of the Government. It is true that he fell at last. They knocked him down; they took from him the roll-book; they carried it back to the Clerk; and at last the roll was called. Is it asked where the Sergeant-at-Arms was all this time? We answer that he was there. What was he doing? Only "wildly gesticulating" like the rest of them. Only "giving forth vigorous shouts" like the rest of them. Only asking if "members intended to disgrace themselves." We suppose that they did. At any rate it was a very gesticulating, shouting time. Finally, the conquered Gair, having picked himself up. resumed the chair and the hammer, and possibly may have been making a "harmonious "blacksmith" of himself over since.

If the reader supposes that we intend to draw any moral from this story he is very much mistaken. All we mean to do is to ask him how he would like it if this Kilkenny cat conclave were his Legislature, and made laws affecting his "life and liberty and pur-"suit of happiness?"-how he would like it if obliged to pay heavy taxes to support this travesty of legislation, this burlesque of government, this parody of discussion and determination? There are some honest men left in Louisiana, we suppose-some men also of refinement, culture, self-respect; and he must be pretty hard-hearted or hot-headed who does that the verdict of the jury was a curious new one against corruption has but just be the amount whatever it might be. This offer planted to

of their trouble and mortification-in this degradation of a State which Jefferson founded and of which Livingston was the first law-

A PROTEST.

The City and County Dabt of New-York has increased yearly by a large amount for the Inst ten years at least. The fact must be known by this time to every reader of Tun TEIBUNE, but its significance cannot be overestimated. What may be the causes of this regular annual increase, or how long it may be expected to continue, we shall not stop to inquire. The Department of Public Works, the Parks, the Docks, the Brooklyn Bridge, the Water Works, and even the Sewers, all contribute more or less to the fux uriant growth of the great mortgage on the meomes and day's wages of our citizens. We have a great Sink ing Fund established for the purpose of gradually extinguishing the Debt, but the Debt grows faster than the Sinking Fund. Now we say plainly that if the growth of the City and County Debt is not to be stopped, one of two things will happen-either the credit of the City will be injuriously affected; or, if the credit of the City is sustained by heavy taxation, the trade of the City will suffer from the competition of her rivals.

Entertaining these views of the expediency of providing every year for about ten million dollars of the expenditure of the City by the ssue of bonds, we are sorry to see an elaborate scheme reported by the Senate Finance Committee for paying the three-and-one-half mill so called State Deficiency tax of 1873 out of the proceeds of a sale of thirty-year bonds. We object, not only to the bonds, but to the annual contribution from the taxes of a sum equal to one-tenth of the principal of the proposed new debt to our already overgrown Sinking Fund. The finances and financial processes of this

city need, above all things, to be made simpler and more economical. From now up to next September the Controller will be constantly borrowing large sums to meet current expenditures. When the taxes come in he will pay off fifteen or twenty millions of debt thus created, and immediately begin to borrow again in anticipation of next year's taxes. Every month, or two months at most, some permanent loan has to be negotiated, and commissions and other expenses have to be paid. Meanwhile two or three millions a year are contributed from various sources to the Sinking Fund, which may be paying off five per cent bonds at par while the Controller is selling seven per cent bonds at the same price. The result of all this is to make the City and County finances a powerful influence in Wall Streeta disturbing force in the money market which men of less integrity than Controller Green might make use of to their great pecuniary advantage. We hope, therefore, that nothing will be done by the Legislature to increase either the City Debt or the Sinking Fund. We are postponing payment for Water Works, Parks, Boulevards, Drives, Sewers, Docks, and the Brooklyn Bridge, and thus loading millions every year on posterity for undertakings which, if not extravagant and of doubtful utility, are certainly monstrously expensive. Shall we add to this burden our State taxes? We protest against it.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NUESES.

What New-York women can do when they vill was never better shown than in the establishment of that most noble institution, The Training School For Nurses, which nine months ago was but an idea, which since then has received subscriptions to the amount of \$22,385 St, and which now, through its Committee, makes its first annual report to a gen erons and sympathetic public.

The primal effort of the earnest women

composing this Committee was to obtain the

assent of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hos-

pital to receiving the services of Training howled in vain. Speaker pro tem. No. 1 had School Nurses for five of the Hospital wards. reached the floor at last. Speaker pro tem. No. | Successful in this, and equally successful in 2 ordered the Clerk to call the roll on the procuring the necessary authority from the question, and that functionary prepared to do Commissioners of Charities and Correction, the Committee next secured a comfortable Home at No. 314 East Twenty-sixth-st., in the ment that Mr. Gair-he who had been Speaker fitting up of which they were greatly assisted by the Governors of the New-York Hospital. The Home established, a Superintendent was found in Miss Bowden, an English lady, for many years attached to the well-known school at University College Hospital. Londop, to whose experience, ability and energy the Committee express themselves grateful debtors. A general in command, the Committee next appealed for subordinate officers; but though they advertised and applied to physicians for aid, four women only were found capable of acting as head-nurses, one of whom was soon discharged for inefficiency. Could any stronger argument be advanced to prove the universal need for trained nurses? Out of seventy-three applicants from almost every State in the Union, many were totally unfitted by mental incapacity, others by physical weakness, and yet more by ignorance. The majority, bowever, were unwilling to dedicate two years to learning a thoroughly honorable profession, and it is this failure to appreciate the necessity of thoroughness in woman's work that is the greatest stumbling block in the way of all educators. Admitting twenty-nine probationers to the Training School, the Committee were obliged to dismiss three on account of ill health, five for inefficiency or unsuitableness, and two because of family claims, leaving nineteen in the Home, who, by faithful devotion to their duties, have already won [the praise of their Superintendent and the gratitude of the suffering to whom they have ministered. Indeed, so rapid has been the progress of these probationers that when, at the end of six months, Miss Bowden was left without head-nurses, she unhesitatingly placed three of the fivemonths' probationers in charge of wards. This fact tells the story of American intelligence and education. And yet another fact demonstrates the effect of gentleness and womanly kindness upon natures demoralized by miserable birth or still more miserable circumstances. Formerly the women helpers or prisoners employed to clean the Hospital wards were an absolute scourge, and in all reports of the "Local Visiting Committee" their presence and their foul language were represented as insulting to the patients. Now, in the wards cared for by the Training School, many of

> ing upon ? Having accomplished thus much, having satisfied the authorities and physicians connected with Bellavue Hospital, the Committee of the Training School aspire to further good.

> these women have been softened into obedi-

ence and respect, and some have begged to be

allowed to remain after the expiration of their

term, even serving without pay for three

months, because "It was so like home." Is

not this incidental reformation worth ponder-